

the fees of the Thaw lawyers are finally settled. Mr. Harridge declined to say what Mr. Delmas had been paid, but he said that he had received all the money that was coming to him to date—that he had been paid in successive installments—and that there would never be any reason for him to sue.

On the other hand it was said that Mrs. William Thaw wanted an accounting for certain money that had been paid out. Some of this money is said to have gone for theatrical enterprises which, it was expected, would enlist public sympathy for Thaw. At least that is said to have been the explanation of where the money went. Mr. Harridge said he didn't know of anything of the kind, and he was in position to know of any such thing. The accounting, according to the report, called for an explanation of the expenditure of from \$40,000 to \$50,000.

When young Mrs. Thaw came out of the Tomb yesterday she looked as if she had been having a crying spell. She denied that she was in such condition, that she had been ordered out of the city by a physician. She said that she intended to stay here so that she could be near her husband. She was asked if Mr. Delmas had been dropped she said:

"Who told you that? It cannot be discussed."

After that Lawyer Peabody saw Thaw. He made a statement in which he said he was authorized by Thaw to announce that there had been no change in his lawyers.

The jurors talked freely yesterday about their troubles, worries and trials in the jury room while they deliberated for forty-seven hours on the question of Thaw's guilt or innocence. They were in a pretty strenuous session, as the reports indicated immediately after the jury had been discharged. Each juror made a speech outlining his view of the case, and finally voted for acquittal on the ground of insanity, was the orator of the crowd. The jurors unite in saying that the Delmas case was a long like brass to the jury, with Delmas. One juror said yesterday that he felt he could spend another forty-seven hours being locked up just to hear Delmas again.

There was one unanimous vote taken in the jury room. Twenty-four hours had been spent in discussion and argument. One of the jurors got up and said he had an important proposition to advance. He looked around solemnly. Had he something new to put forth, something they forgot all about?

"I move that somebody supply us with cot," he said.

He looked longingly at the only comfortable resting place in the room, the couch. Juror Steele had that. An enthusiastic vote was taken at once, the result being twelve votes for cots with a request to Justice Clifford to have the cots sent to the Court, who sent back word that he had diligently looked up all the laws on the subject, but could find nothing that would justify him in doing so.

One of the jurors said that when they were on the way to the hotel a policeman came up to three of them and said that he wanted to make a confidential remark. It was to the effect that Thaw's father was a member of a secret society and that ought to be kept in mind.

Jurors Pfaff and Steele made things very lively, so lively that at one time two jurors had to step between them. It turned out that Pfaff heard one of the jurors discussing the proceedings of the lunacy commission, which the jurors were supposed to know nothing about, and also other statements printed in the newspapers, and he made some pertinent remarks about it. He said it was no use to try and get certain men to argue reasonably and sensibly when they had violated their duty and were going outside of the evidence in the case.

One of the jurors remarked when there was nothing better to talk about that District Attorney Jerome had been too sarcastic with some of the defense's witnesses. Then up rose several jurors, including one who was voting for acquittal, and declared that Mr. Jerome had been very fair, that the witnesses were treated well and that he evidently did his best to get the jurors the benefit of all the information they were entitled to.

Mrs. William Thaw and the Countess of Yarmouth remained at their hotel all yesterday afternoon. They refused to talk about the case. This morning the Countess went to the reporters early in the day that she had given no statements thus far and would not do so at this time.

Harry Thaw visited her husband at the Tomb in the morning and on leaving said that she would stay in the city with her husband. Young Mrs. Thaw returned to her hotel at 3:30 in the afternoon alone. She declined to talk.

Edward Thaw visited his mother and the Countess at the hotel earlier in the afternoon. He said that the Countess, he supposed, would be here for a time, but he did not care to talk of the story that she would sail for England this month.

Harry Thaw also visited the hotel and the Countess.

Lawyer Harridge was the only one of the Thaw counsel who called at the hotel during the day. He was with Thaw's mother in the morning.

LONDON SCOLDS OVER THAW.

"Globe" Thinks the Trial Will Increase the Hatred of the Wealthy.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, April 13.—The *Globe*, commenting on the Thaw case, says the crime, which was merely a common variant of the eternal crime of a man and a woman, has been overlaid with legal embroidery and forensic eloquence to an extent utterly disproportionate to its real complexity. It is not too much to say that if the chief personages had been two Bovey toughs and a street girl instead of two millionaires and an actress the trial would hardly have lasted as many hours as the actual investigation did weeks.

Whatever the outcome for Thaw may be, the affair can hardly be having deplorable effects upon public opinion in the United States. Nothing is more calculated to destroy respect for property than the spectacle of wealth without responsibility, leisure without wisdom and luxury without refinement. Millions of American citizens upon whom the details of the lives of the characters in this drama have been forced by a sensational press will assume that their vicious and too often dissipated amusements are the common recreation of the wealthy class. That they would be wrong in so thinking is nothing to the point. A similar belief, founded perhaps on no surer basis, was the chief cause of the French Revolution, which deluged the land in blood.

The *Star* says that the jury, after being saturated for nearly two months with every form of mendacious hysteria, naturally was in such a state of mental chaos that it could not agree either to convict or to acquit. The *Star* goes on to say:

"The yellow mangle which is creeping over the press of both America and England is a loathsome disease. It is absolutely without conscience and without morals, so sense of reticence, and is quite as ready to belabor the notorious harlot as to boom the predatory millionaire. It has an interest in truth except as an obstacle to be overcome in pursuit of a sensation. It prefers a lie which makes a good story to verity which makes a bad one."

SAYS THAW'S INSANE.

His Stepbrother, Blair Thaw, Thinks Conviction Would Be Unjust.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

ROME, April 13.—Blair Thaw, Harry Thaw's stepbrother, who is wintering here, was asked to-day his opinion of the result of the Thaw trial. He said:

"My desire would be to say nothing. The only opinion on the subject that I have ever had is that Harry should have been placed in an insane asylum long ago for his own and other people's sakes."

"I have nothing to say about the trial. It would have been unjust, however, to convict him because it is a pathological and not a criminal case."

CENTRAL AMERICAN WAR OVER

BONILLA AGREES TO LEAVE CENTRAL AMERICA.

Provisional Government of Salvador to Be Recognized—Effective Part Played by an American Diplomat in Ending Hostilities—Talk of Peace Conference.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—From three different sources the State Department received information to-day that the Central American war is over and that steps have already been taken to negotiate a treaty of peace. Philip Brown, secretary of the United States Legation in Guatemala and Honduras, cabled the Department that the conflict was at an end; that the "considerate proposals" submitted by President Zelaya of Nicaragua had been accepted by the President of Salvador and that the two Presidents would meet in person at Amapala to arrange terms of peace.

Commander Doyle of the cruiser Chicago, which is at Amapala, sent a dispatch to the Navy Department, saying that Amapala had capitulated and that Gen. Sierra, a member of the new provisional government of Honduras, had been placed in command of the town; that permission had been given the Salvadorean troops in Amapala to retain their private property and arms and that, if desired, they would be transported to La Union, Salvador.

Commander Doyle added in his dispatch that Bonilla, the deposed President of Honduras, was about to come aboard the Chicago at Amapala, and that it was hoped that the complete evacuation of the city by the Salvadorean troops would be accomplished in four days.

Señor Corea, the Nicaraguan Minister, brought to the State Department dispatches containing the reports of Commander Doyle and Mr. Brown showing that the war was at an end and that negotiations had been opened for peace. He also brought word that President Zelaya was very grateful to the United States for what this country has done for peace in Central America, and the assurance that he had no desire for territorial aggrandizement, but was anxious for a lasting peace among all of the Central American republics.

Much of the credit for bringing the war to a close, and for working out a solution to the problem which has sorely troubled the State Department for two months, is due to Mr. Brown, the Secretary of the United States Legation in Guatemala and Salvador.

After the failure of the first attempt on the part of the United States and Mexico to bring about peace between Nicaragua and Honduras, who were the original belligerents, and the State Department was unable to see an opportunity for intervention Mr. Brown, with the consent of the Department, but largely upon his own responsibility, went to La Union, Salvador, a country to which he is not accredited, and at the request of the President of Salvador sought to negotiate for the surrender of Bonilla and to arrange terms with Nicaragua.

It appears that after the fall of the Bonilla Government and the installation of the provincial régime there was no one for Zelaya to treat with except Salvador, which had been acting as Bonilla's ally and sending troops into Honduras to support him against the revolutionists of his own country, aided by the Nicaraguans.

The success of the Nicaraguan-Honduran revolutionist troops, however, caused great apprehension in Salvador, which was threatened with a revolution of her own. It was because of this that the President of Salvador sought the aid of Mr. Brown to bring about peace. Mr. Brown succeeded not only in stopping the bombardment of Amapala by the Nicaraguans and the capture of Bonilla, but also in obtaining the consent of Zelaya to treat with Salvador for peace. The United States has offered the use of a warship as a place of meeting for the two Presidents to arrange their terms of peace.

One of the conditions demanded by President Zelaya, and which has been accepted, was that ex-President Bonilla should leave Central America permanently. The Nicaraguan President would not consent even that he should remain in Salvador, fearing that he would continue to be a disturbing element to permanent peace, and that he might succeed in raising an army and seek to overthrow the constitutional Government which he promises shall be set up in Honduras.

It was with a full knowledge that he would be required to leave Central America that Bonilla surrendered and was guaranteed the protection of an American warship. To what country he will be deported is not known, but it is believed that he will go to some of the South American republics or to France.

The armies of Nicaragua and Salvador are to be withdrawn at once to their own territories, and as soon as it can be arranged an election will be held to select officers in place of those now conducting the provisional government, the recognition of which Salvador has agreed to make as one of the terms of the agreement for peace.

Central American diplomats in Washington have been recently discussing with the State Department the advisability of holding a general peace conference of all the Central American republics for the purpose of negotiating a treaty which will secure permanent peace and the integrity of each of the five republics. The plan is said to meet with the general approval of the State Department.

While nothing definite has been decided upon, it is not improbable that such an agreement may be reached. It has been suggested that such a conference be held either in Washington or the city of Mexico.

New York Man Dies on a Train.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—Joseph Steinberg of 101 West 135th street, New York, died on the train near Culpeper, Va., this morning, while returning to his home from Asheville. His body was brought to Washington and will be sent to New York to-night. He was accompanied by his wife and a trained nurse. He was 34 years old.

It penetrates and cleanses the minutest crevices of the teeth. It permeates the gums and the lining of the mouth. It is healthful. It is the only thing to use if you have a real genuine interest in your teeth.

The friend of the teeth is SOZODONT.

Established 1848.

It penetrates and cleanses the minutest crevices of the teeth. It permeates the gums and the lining of the mouth. It is healthful. It is the only thing to use if you have a real genuine interest in your teeth.

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The Real Thing

in Fine Tailoring, at very moderate prices, up those wide short stairs at the Northwest Corner of Broadway and Cortlandt.

The substantial business men of New York think them the easiest stairs in the city. They lead to genuine values in materials and workmanship and fit and finish and style.

We do the job—we don't do you. \$35 to \$50.

JOHN J. KELLEY & CO.,
TAILORS.

Northwest Corner Broadway & Cortlandt.

ABBE JOUIN FINED.

Only \$3.20, but Court Held He Incited Disorder—Sent for Jeanne d'Arc.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, April 13.—There have not been wanting those who believed that the Government in prosecuting the Abbe Jouin, who held services in the Church of St. Augustin after the enforcement of the law of associations last December and was arrested for reading a paper which the Government alleged was calculated to bring about public disorder, merely desired to justify the expulsion of Mgr. Montagnani. It was assumed that the Government would not punish the abbe, but simply in prosecuting the case against him would bring out sufficient evidence to show that Mgr. Montagnani had transmitted to the French clergy orders from Rome tending to nullify French laws.

This belief was swept away by the judgment rendered in the Jouin case to-day, when the abbe was condemned to pay a fine of 10 francs (\$3.20) and costs. The judgment held the Abbe Jouin guilty in principle by reason of his words regarding armed mourning over the enforcement of the law. It did not matter whether he spoke in a figurative or literal sense; the fact was his utterances tended to induce Catholics to resist the execution of the law of 1905.

That was sufficient to condemn him for a violation of the law which forbids reference to the penal code. That law was made to be observed and he had counselled or encouraged resistance to it. Therefore, notwithstanding that it recognized extenuating circumstances, the court held him culpable.

Various charges and denials lately that the Church party and the Royalists were acting together did not prevent the *Soleil* from announcing that in response to its appeal \$80,000 had been subscribed to enlarge the paper and that soon after May 1 the Catholic and Royalist party will in the *Soleil* have at its disposal a great organ of six pages instead of four, in accordance with modern progress.

A new aspect of the separation question has suddenly broken out. Orleans desires to celebrate as has been customary the fête of Jeanne d'Arc and wants the military to assist the religious pageant. Premier Clemenceau has forbidden this, saying the separation made it impossible for the army to follow in a procession at the head of which priests in vestments marched, giving to the ceremonial a religious character.

So far no arguments have made M. Clemenceau relent. But Orleans is not alone in resenting the ruling. The question is asked why Jeanne d'Arc, the national heroine, should be held responsible for Cardinal Merry del Val's interference with French politics and the publication of the complete edition of the writings of Mgr. Montagnani.

DONKEY POLO FOR SHEIKS.

Odd Bit of Unconcerned British Humor in Lord Cromer's Report.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, April 13.—The report by Lord Cromer, who has just resigned as Agent and Consul-General in Egypt, contained a delightful touch of humor which has been generally overlooked in the published digest. In summarizing Major Wilson's report on the province of Sennar Lord Cromer remarks that the following observation is characteristic of the British administration. Major Wilson writes:

"Advantage was taken of the presence of numerous head sheiks at a cotton show to initiate them into a game of polo on donkeys. Matches were played between teams of sheiks, who took to the game in an extraordinary manner."

The Spectator comments on this by saying: "It seems to us that Major Wilson by a bold experiment with the Sennar sheiks may have unconsciously produced worldwide interest in polo on donkeys. It is an admirable new sport for elderly men of action for whom real polo has become too dangerous. We also recommend donkey polo to enterprising hostesses in country houses who are anxious to find amusement for their guests."

HAS CIGAR BUTT MANIA.

Vienna Lawyer Disciplined for Acts Due to Nervous Disorder.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

VIENNA, April 13.—An eminent Viennese barrister was recently struck off the rolls for a practice which was pronounced unseemly and derogatory to the dignity of his profession; namely, the habit of picking up and collecting the *lag ends* of cigars in public streets. It is pleaded for the barrister that he was suffering from a peculiar nervous disorder.

Considerable discussion followed in medical circles in Austria and Germany and inquiries made by the *Tagblatt* of the chief specialists in neurotic complaints confirm the existence of this peculiar class of nervous derangement, which occurs mostly in persons of superior education and high attainments.

Cases are cited of persons otherwise sane, of good social position, who are unable to withstand the impulse to pick up bits of paper, twigs, corks and such things which are lying on the pavements.

One is reminded by this story of Dr. Johnson's alleged uncontrollable impulse to touch every street post as he walked through Fleet street, London, returning if he happened to miss one.

Luncheon of Pi Beta Phi Sorority.

The Barnard College chapter and its local alumnae of the Pi Beta Phi sorority held a luncheon and reunion yesterday at the Hotel St. Denis. This is the oldest of the women's Greek letter societies, and the luncheon was in celebration of the thirtieth anniversary of the founding at Monmouth College. The sorority has thirty-eight chapters and a total membership of 4,314. There were fifty women present at the celebration yesterday, among whom were several initiates from the freshman class at Barnard. Responses to toasts were by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Mrs. Francis H. Stowe, Mrs. Charles F. Johnson, Mrs. Louis A. Springer, Mrs. Kenton Harman, Miss Gladys Bonilla, Miss Mary Wadsworth and Miss Mary Murtha.

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BUREAUCRACY FIGHTS DUMA.

RUSSIAN STRUGGLE AT BOTTOM A GRAB FOR SPOILS.

Parliamentary Commissions Expose the Present System of Finance—Efforts to Prevent the House into Collision With Czar—Secret Police Activity.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 13.—The imperial decision that the Government cannot cooperate with the Duma remains as valid as when it was reached a fortnight ago. The forces within the Government which are urging this course have been strengthened by the events of the last few days. The behavior of the Duma during the plenary sessions has been so impeccably correct that it is not to be expected that any repetition of Puroshkevitch's demonstration in behalf of the Absolutist League will provoke the House into a collision with the sovereign.

The organization of the Duma commissions offers, however, a formidable weapon to parties who wish to strangle the National Assembly as a representative body. Even if the commissions, from motives of ultimate gain, accept the affront of having armed gendarmes outside their doors to prevent excited witnesses they have invited from entering, it is the intention of their enemies to go on finding provocations until they have stamped out the Duma commissions altogether.

This attitude of the bureaucracy has certainly the logic of the situation on its side. The Technoniks say frankly that they have no intention of surrendering their spoils so long as they believe the Duma to be too weak in national force to capture them. Their position is best illustrated by the Finance Relief Commission, which has invited Nicholas Lvov to be its president. He is the President of the Saratoff Zemstvo. He was a Moderate member of the first Duma, but failed of election to the present house because he was not radical enough.

He headed a Zemstvo committee which toured the distressed provinces during the last winter and prepared a report. The report contains no accusations in regard to past misdeeds or accusations of thieving, but confines itself to furnishing material for framing a better system of relief for the future, based on decentralization and the principle of the *zemstvo*.

St. Petersburg bureaucracy cannot tolerate, as it will take the business of grain contracts and the appointment of a vast number of famine relief functionaries out of the hands of the present departmental chiefs of the Ministry of the Interior.

Official hostility to the *habes corpus* commission is even more applicable. Its first work deals with arbitrary arrests ordered by the Ministry of the Interior and orders given by the political police in the provinces. The first witness is M. Lopuchin, whose report furnished the material for Prince Ourousoff's memorable speech in the first Duma, which described how pogroms were organized.

M. Lopuchin was chief of the Special Service Department under the late M. von Plehve, and was in the Ministry of the Interior until the October manifesto, when he decided to enter public life in the Constitutional Democratic party.

If the Government had been able to find anything criminal or dishonest against him he certainly would have been already in jail, but all his conduct goes to prove that he simply took real interest in parliamentary life and placed his official experience as the disposal of the first Duma as soon as it came into existence. His expert evidence on the political police is regarded by the Reactionaries as infinitely more intolerable than M. Lvov's on the famine relief.

The political police, by the way, are showing sleepless vigilance in the care of the imperial family. They managed to circulate a story of an attempt on the life of the Czar the other night. Independent inquiries failed to discover a scrap of confirmation for the report, but it is certain that the budget for the police will not be reduced while its officers can keep imperial fears awake.

CUBA'S HEAVY HORSE BILL.

Must Pay \$330,000 for Animals Stolen by Revolutionists—Funston's Blunder.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

HAVANA, April 13.—The horses which the revolutionists stole during the insurrection of last year will cost Cuba \$330,000, according to present estimates of the Claims Commission. There are more than 6,000 horses claimed. Two-thirds of these have been disposed of and the rest will be decided within six weeks.

It was a mistake of Gen. Funston in the early days of intervention that gave title to the revolutionists who stole and accordingly their claims were made valid. Certificates were issued in Spanish to the persons who stole which read as if vesting title. The officials were afraid to change this because of the trouble it would make.

The certificate should have only given the revolutionists the right to possession until the lawful owner proved his ownership.

IF A DUKE HAD DONE IT.

English M. P. Thinks London Papers Would Have Been Imaginative.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, April 13.—In an interview to-day on the result of the Thaw trial Mr. Hamar Greenwood, M. P., delivered the following simile:

"It is true the English people are very prone to hold up their hands in holy horror at the semi-theatrical display of so-called society within the precincts of the court and at the glaring headlines and millions of columns that fill the American press."

"It must be remembered, however, that a millionaire like Thaw is in American life in much the same position as a wealthy Duke in England. I venture to think that if a millionaire Duke shot another nobleman on the ground that the latter had insulted his wife you would have in the English press a great sensation as imaginative editors would put into print."

DOVES CHANGING TO EAGLES.

London Magistrate Says Women Are Losing Gentleness.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, April 13.—Justice Plowden, the Marylebone police court magistrate whose obiter dicta have acquired general fame, delivered in court yesterday the following reflections on the modern woman:

"It would seem that woman's nature is undergoing very considerable modifications in the twentieth century. The gentleness, spirit of dependence and sweet reasonableness that used to distinguish the sex is giving place to love of advertisement and a taste for unseemly scenes of rowdiness and violence."

"The doves are changing into eagles. These changes in the nature of women have been forced on my attention by what is constantly occurring in the police court."

Russian Statesman Dead.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 13.—M. Frisch, Secretary of State and president of the Council of the Empire, is dead.

SPECIAL REMOVAL SALE

OF

WEBER PIANOS

Prior to the Closing of the

Old Weber Warerooms

at Fifth Ave. and 16th St.

A Transfer of the Whole Weber Piano Business to Aeolian Hall

ON MONDAY, April 15th, all of the Pianos remaining in the former warerooms of the Weber Piano Company, at 108 Fifth Ave., will be placed on sale at material reductions from regular prices.

The lease on these premises, which have been occupied by the Weber Company since 1868, expires on May 1.

Since the identification of the

WEBER PIANO WITH THE AEOLIAN COMPANY

in 1903, these warerooms have been separately maintained pending the expiration of the lease.

While this sale includes a number of miscellaneous makes of pianos taken in exchange, it consists principally of Weber Uprights and large and small Grands. Some of these have only been used in recital work or loaned to artists; others are slightly shop-worn, while a large number of uprights are absolutely new instruments, but with style numbers which

Among the many items of special interest are:

New Weber Upright, (Discontinued Style)	\$385
Used Weber Upright.	265
Steinway Upright, (Exchanged for Pianola Piano)	240
And others as low as	95

After May 1 the Famous Weber Piano Will Be Sold in Manhattan Only at AEOLIAN HALL, the Piano Center of the Metropolis.

The WEBER PIANO CO.,

108 FIFTH AVENUE,
Cor. 16th Street, N. Y.

LAND OF BLOODSHED.

Fearful Annual Record of Murders and Woundings in Italy.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

ROME, April 13.—The latest criminal statistics of Italy reveal the fact that during the year 1903, 3,106 persons were murdered and 93,768 wounded. The figures show a decrease from the preceding year in the number of killed, which is attributed to the progress of surgery, but there is an increase in the number of wounded.

It is calculated that in a period of twenty-seven years 97,000 persons met violent deaths and 2,000,000 have been wounded. The statistics relate exclusively to crimes referred to the